

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.  
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$40  
" " " " 3 " .....20  
" " " " 1 " .....10  
TRI-WEEKLY, " " 5 " .....30  
" " " " 3 " .....15  
WEEKLY EDITION, " " 6 " .....20  
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

## TELEGRAPHIC

## REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by A. M. Gorman, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 17.—In the Senate, last night, the report was presented from the committee, to whom the President's message was referred. The report was adopted without a call of the yeas and nays. The report says all the measures recommended by the President to promote the efficiency of the army have been rejected, except the entire repeal of class exemptions and some measures suggested by him, such as the creation of the office of General-in-Chief, were originally passed by Congress with a view to the restoration of public confidence and an energetic administration of military affairs was recommended. All classes now exempted east of the Mississippi river, about nine thousand men, while twenty-two thousand men have been detailed by the Executive authority. In consequence of this abuse of the power to detail, Congress, at the present session, passed an act revoking all details. To limit the exercise of the power to conscribe ministers of religion and require them to obtain details to preach the gospel would shock the religious sentiment of the country and inflict greater injury upon our country than can be described. The conscription of editors and printers, necessary to the publication of newspapers, would destroy the independence of the press and subject it to the control of the Executive department. Physicians and apothecaries are essential to the health of the people; and no complaint has reached Congress of an abuse in this class exemption.

Congress does not concur in the opinion of the President that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. The writ has not been suspended since August last and it is not perceived that the military reverses of the country, since that period, were occasioned by the absence of the legislation asked for.

The Committee deprecates the transmission of the message as it is well calculated to excite discord and dissension.

Nothing important done in the Senate.

The House concurred last night in the Senate resolution for adjournment-to-morrow. To-day the bill, as amended, to organize forces to serve during the war was rejected—yeas 27, nays 30.

The bill to provide for the payment of arrears now due the army and navy was returned by the President with his objection. It was again considered and passed—yeas 39, nays 18.

Recess until 8 p.m.

Persons are not allowed to sell liquor to soldiers under severe penalties.

[Beware of news by Southern Telegraph.—

The statement of such immense Yankee force is a humbug. It is like the late Northern estimates of Sherman's army, which magnified his force into a hundred thousand.—Ed.]

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

## VOLUME II.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865

{ NUMBER 65.

## BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS, 1864.

No. 25.

An Act to regulate the supplies of clothing to midshipmen of the navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of midshipmen in the navy, commanding batteries on shore, shall be the same as that received by lieutenants commanding at sea.

Approved January 23, 1865.

## MALE TEACHER WANTED.

An Act to regulate the supplies of clothing to midshipmen of the navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the marine corps shall be the same as now authorized by law to the same grade of the infantry of the army.

Approved January 19, 1865.

## No. 26.

An Act to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the marine corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the marine corps shall be the same as now authorized by law to the same grade of the infantry of the army.

Approved January 19, 1865.

## No. 27.

An Act to authorize the employment of instructors for the acting midshipmen of the navy and to regulate their pay.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ six assistant instructors for the acting midshipmen in the navy, to wit: two in the mathematics, and one each in ethics and English studies, modern language, drawing and drafting, and sword and bayonet exercise, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of first lieutenant in the navy.

Approved January 19, 1865.

## No. 28.

An Act to authorize the appointment of naval instructors in the Provisional Navy and to fix their pay.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two naval constructors in the Provisional Navy, whose compensation shall be two thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

Approved January 19, 1865.

## No. 29.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the Imaoval and Subsistence Fund due the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the Imaoval and Subsistence Fund due the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be amended so that the payment thereon authorized shall be made by the Secretary of War, and paid by him in proportion from the tax in kind, at prices fixed by the commissioners in the State where the same may be delivered, under the laws relating to imports and exports, to a sum equivalent to such regulation as may be prescribed; Provided, That if said Indians refuse to receive the same in money, the payment shall be made in money.

Approved January 19, 1865.

## No. 30.

An Act to repeal a part of the twenty-sixth section of an act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act" entitled "An act for the sequestration of estates, property and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States and persons who have given aid to the same in existing war with the United States," approved August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That a much of the twenty-sixth section of the above recited act, approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the payment of debts due to alien enemies in the hands of the Confederate States be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 31.

An Act to increase, for a limited period, the salary of the Vice-President.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salary of the Vice-President of the Confederate States be, and is hereby increased, to nine thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, for the period of one year from the passage of this act.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 32.

An Act amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Arkansas Indian Affairs," and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace on the frontier," approved April eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first section of said act which provides that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall be located at Fort Smith or Fort Bowles, Arkansas, is hereby amended so as to enable the Superintendent of the Indian Affairs to locate the Superintendency at such place with in said Superintendency as in his judgment would best subserve the public interest, unless the President shall otherwise order.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 33.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of said act as purports to alter the organization of the Surgeon General be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that from and after the passage of this act the Surgeon General shall have the pay and allowances of officers of his rank in the cavalry service.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 34.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 35.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 36.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 37.

An Act to prescribe the pay and allowances of Provost Marshals and clerks of military courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the person detailed or appointed as a provost marshal, or clerk of a military court, under existing laws, shall if a commissioned officer below the rank of major, or if a non-commissioned officer or private, receive, whilst so acting as provost marshal or clerk, the pay and allowances of captain of cavalry.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 38.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of said act as purports to alter the organization of the army of the Confederate States be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the General-in-Chief who may be appointed under the provisions of this act shall have a staff not less than now allowed a general in the field to be assigned by the President, or to be appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 39.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 40.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 41.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 42.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 43.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 44.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 45.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 46.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 47.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 48.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 49.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 50.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Approved January 20, 1865.

## No. 51.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed one general-in-chief, who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

B. K. MCRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., THE.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865.

## Disloyal Letters.

We have been requested by the Brigadier General commanding Cox's Brigade, to publish the following letter from a person who signs herself, "Lou. A. ~~Verecosee~~." It will be seen that this letter is addressed to Mr. William H. Care, Co. C, 30th Regiment. It is dated February 26th, and post marked Summerfield, Guilford County; so she is a constituent of Mr. Robert P. Dick. In this letter are three main points. One is, that she advises "her friend" to desert the army of the Confederacy, and to go to the Yankees; another is, that she promises him to join him; and the third is, that she is exceedingly anxious not to be known in her true character, so long as she remains in the Confederacy, for fear that, "if some of them knew it, they would not recognize her as a Southern lady." She goes on to tell who have deserted, and who are going to join them.

Mrs Lou. A. ~~Verecosee~~ may be well assured that her name is known, and that it will be known to all her neighbors, when this paper reaches Guilford county. We will not add to her mortification by any individual reproof.

We have lately seen another letter advising a soldier to desert, coming from a woman at Covington, Richmond county. It speaks of several deserters who occupy a cave near that place, and it promises largely to this one if he will join the gang.

These letters are now common. They are part of a system by which our good and brave soldiers are to be seduced from their duty; made to forsake themselves and country, and bring ignominy, disgrace and death upon themselves. These poor women, who thus forget their dignity, the purity of their sex, and their patriotic obligations, are themselves dupes of base wretches, who, by their precept and example, have sought to lessen the affections of the people for our government, and weaken, so as to destroy our efforts for independence. All these will in due time be exposed, and dishonored, for no more vile creatures have ever breathed the blessed air of Heaven, than the infamous tories, who are false to our country in this hour of their trial. The tories of '76 and '81, had the claim which the King of England set up to their allegiance. But these cringe to abject meanness or cowardice; they make war on their allegiance to their rightful sovereign—the State,—and spurn the right of self-government which they have been taught, and themselves have taught, and they have not a shadow of excuse for their disloyalty and perfidy. We are enabled to give a warning to the evil disposed, who write such letters as the one given below.

Will some one give us the name of the brave soldier?

Norton.—If a half dozen of our town subscribers will return us their *Confederate* of Saturday, they will confer us a great favor. Our edition of that day was exhausted before we had mailed a number of copies to the friends of a young lady, whose obituary it contained. Please leave them at the mailing clerk's desk.

## Reports from Thomas.

MARION, Ala., Feb. 21st, 1865.

EBS. APPEAL.—Not having anything worthy of writing, I have not written you from this place.

I saw to-day our old friend, Dr. J. B. Cowan, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., now of Gen. Forrest's staff, who is just from West Point, Miss., but he brings no additional news as to the movements of the Yankee force from Eastport. He, however, confirms the rumor we had a day or two since, that the most of the force at that place had been sent elsewhere; some of it going to Memphis, the other bound for some point east on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. This may account for the report we have that Thamay is throwing some of his force in the direction of Western Virginia.

I am satisfied, however, from what I am able to learn that the larger part of his army has been sent to Memphis, thence down the river to Vicksburg, where it is probable it will be landed, and then put on a march for the interior of Mississippi or for Mobile. Should this be the case, we will bear in a very short time of a move made on Mobile. Mobile will doubtless be attacked during the next two months, and it behoves our authorities to put every available man in its defense. This will doubtless be done at an early period. We have not too much time to do it in.

Gen. Forrest is watching his department, and the enemy that has passed over this "war bird" will have a hard road to travel! We are happy, also, to have it in our power to say, that the soldiers are rising above such appeals. Deserters are coming in. Deserction is decreasing. Our armies are filling up. Enthusiasm is beginning to pervade them.—The signs are bright for the coming campaign. Our cause is destined to triumph, and those who have stood obstacles in its path, have yet to witness in the day of its jubilee, when the true, and tried, and faithful shall come to their record.

Then happy and proud will that young woman be, whose epistles can be opened and published as the records of female patriotism and virtue:

SUMMERFIELD, GUILFORD CO.,

Feb 20, 1865.

MC CARR.

My ever remembered friend: I received your very kind letter yesterday. I had certainly come upon the conclusion, that you had forgotten your friend, or, perhaps, you had something of more importance to occupy your leisure hours. I havent nothing of interest to communicate—indeed my mind is so mixed up I am at a loss to know what to write. This is a day of great trouble and a great many have to participate in them. I think it is true saying that the darkest hour is just before dawn. The general opinion of the people is that Sherman will be through here in less than three weeks you spoke of your troubles and privations I know a soldiers life is a hard one. I hope this war will soon close so that the soldiers will be permitted to return to their dear ones at home, and have peace glorious peace, in our once happy country I am going to tell you something if you will promise me you will not repeat it. I heard that you and some others of your company had crossed the lines. I did sincerely hope that it was so, not that I wanted you to leave and never to return, no indeed, but there is a probability of returning if you were there, but life is uncertain in this poor confederacy now do not let any one know that I have written this to you if some of them knew it they would not recognize me as a Southern, Lady. Barrell Johnson is in Indiana his wife is going to him soon. I have a notion of emigrating with her she is very anxious for me to go with her. You say yes I cannot write your sentiments, why not I will assure you I will not expose them. I am a good hand to keep a secret. You must tell me in your next, but I will not insist fearing you will think I am too official.

Emily's husband is in Yankedom she will go to him when she hears from him again. Mr. Strator called in the other day he is quite a handsome little fellow. You must excuse this mixed up letter it is so badly written I dont reason you can read it it is most time for the mail so I must close you must not think hard of me for what I have said I dont often express my opinions except to those I can confide the mail is here I must close

From your true friend

Lou. A. ~~Verecosee~~

We have communications on hand that are not accompanied with the writer's real name. They will not appear, as a matter of course.

## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

When informed on Thursday last that it was the intention of Congress to adjourn sine die on the ensuing Saturday, I deemed it my duty to request a postponement of the adjournment, in order that I might submit for your consideration certain matters of public interest which are now laid before you. When that request was made, the most important measures that had occupied your attention during the session had not been so far advanced as to be submitted for Executive action, and the state of the country had been so materially affected by the events of the last four months, as to evince the necessity of further and more energetic legislation than was contemplated in November last.

Our country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate. Thus alone can the measures necessary to avert threatened calamities be wisely devised and efficiently enforced.

Recent military operations of the enemy have been successful in the capture of some of our seaports, in interrupting some of our lines of communication and in devastating large districts of our country. These events have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and dispiriting many of our people. The capital of the Confederate States is now threatened, and is in great danger than it has heretofore been during the war. The fact is stated without reserve or concealment as to the people whose servants we are, and in whose courage and constancy entire trust is reposed; as due to you in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided, for the adoption of the measures required to guard them from threatened perils.

The bill for employing negroes as soldiers has not yet reached me, though the printed journals of your proceedings inform me of its passage. Much benefit is anticipated from this measure, though far less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier date, so as to afford time for the organization and instruction during the winter months.

The bill for diminishing the number of exemptions has just been made the subject of a special message, and its provisions are such as would add no strength to the army.

The recommendation to abolish all class exemptions has not met your favor, although still deemed by me a valuable and important measure; and the number of men exempted by a new clause in the act just passed, is believed to be quite equal to that of those whose exemption is revoked.

A law of a few lines repelling all class exemptions would not only strengthen

the forces in the field, be still more beneficial

by abating the natural discontent and jealousy created in the army by the existence of classes privileged by law to remain in places of safety, while their fellow-citizens are exposed in the trenches and the field.

The measures most needed, however, at the present time for affording an effective increase to our military strength is a general militia law, such as the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass by granting to it power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States"—and the further power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

The necessity for the exercise of this power can never exist, if not in the circumstances which now surround us. The security of the States against any encroachment by the Confederate government is amply provided by the Constitution, by "reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

A law is needed to prescribe not only how and of what persons the militia are to be organized, but to provide the mode of calling them out.

If instances be required to show the necessity for such general law, it is sufficient to mention that in one case I have been informed by the Governor of a State that the law does not permit him to call the militia from one county for service in another, so that a single brigade of the enemy could traverse the State and devastate each county in turn, without any power on the part of the Executive to use the militia for effective defense; while in another State, the Executive refused to allow the militia "to be employed in the service of the Confederate States," in the absence of a law for that purpose.

I have heretofore in a confidential message to the two Houses stated the facts which induced me to consider it necessary that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. The conviction of the necessity of this measure has become deeper as the events of the struggle have been developed.—Congress has not concurred with me in opinion. It is my duty to say that the time has arrived when the suspension of the writ is not simply advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. Our Congress must rest the responsibility of declining to exercise a power conferred by the Constitution as a means of public safety to be used in periods of national peril resulting from foreign invasion. If our present circumstances are not such as were contemplated when this power was conferred, I confess myself at a loss to imagine any contingency in which this clause of the Constitution will not remain a dead letter.

With the prompt adoption of the measures above recommended, and the united and hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in the execution of the laws and the defence of the country, we may enter upon the present campaign with cheerful confidence in the result. And who can doubt the continued existence of that spirit and fortitude in the people, and of that constancy under reverses which are needed to render our triumph secure?

What other resource remains available but the undying, unconquerable resolve to be free?

It has become certain beyond all doubt or question, that we must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or must make at least an unconditional submission to such terms as shall please the conqueror to impose on us after our surrender. If a possible doubt could exist after the conference between our commissioners and Mr. Lincoln as recently reported to you, it would be dispelled by recent occurrence, of which it is proper that you should be informed.

Congress will remember that in the conference above referred to our commissioners were informed that the government of the United States would not enter into any agreement or treaty whatever with the Confederate States, nor with any single State; and that the only possible mode of obtaining peace was by laying down our arms, disbanding our forces, and yielding unconditional obedience to the laws of the United States, including those passed for the confiscation of our property, and the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery.

It will further be remembered, that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease, were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that in the event of our open submission, he would temper justice with mercy; and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories, or permitted to have a representation in their Congress was one on which he could premise nothing, but which would be decided by Congress, after our submission had been accepted.

It has not, however, been hitherto stated to you, that in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners that the objections entertained by Mr. Lincoln to treating with the Government of the Confederacy or with any separate State might be avoided, by substituting for the usual mode of negotiating through Commissioners or other diplomatic

agents, the method sometimes employed of a military convention to be entered into by the Commanding Generals of the armies of the two belligerents. This, he admitted, was a power possessed by him, though it was not thought commensurate with all the questions involved. As he did not accept the suggestion when made, he was afterwards requested to reconsider his conclusion, upon the subject of a suspension of hostilities, which he agreed to do, but said that he had maturely considered of the plan, and had determined that it could not be done.

Subsequently, however, an interview with General Longstreet was asked for by General Ord, commanding the enemy's army of the James, during which General Longstreet was informed by him that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present ushers difficulties, by means of a military convention, and that if General Lee desired an interview on the subject, it would not be declined, provided General Lee had authority to act. This communication was supposed to be the consequence of the suggestion above referred to, and General Lee, according to instructions wrote to General Grant, on the second of this month, proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, and stated that he was vested with the requisite authority. General Grant's reply stated that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference, that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character, and that Gen. Ord could only have meant that an interview would not be refused on any subject on which he, Gen. Grant, had the right to act.

It thus appears, that neither with the Confederate authorities, nor the authorities of any State, nor through the Commanding Generals, will the government of the United States treat or make any terms of agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains then for us no choice but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the Confederacy can be but little known to whom supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permission to live in a country garrisoned by their own regres, and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them.

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the state of the country, the danger to which we are exposed, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of these means by which above all other, we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from our failure. Promising, above all others, is the necessity for earnest and cordial co-operation between all departments of government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To you, especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the people look for encouragement and counsel. To your action, not only in legislative halls, but in your homes, will their eyes be turned for the example of what befitting men, who by willing sacrifices on the altar of freedom, show that they are worthy to enjoy its blessings. I feel full confidence that you will concur with me in the conviction that your public duties will not be ended when you shall have closed the legislative labors of the session, but that your voice will be heard cheering and encouraging the people to that persist at stoutitude which they have hitherto displayed, and animating them by the manifestation of that serene confidence which in moments of public danger is the distinctive characteristic of the patriot, who derives courage from his devotion to his country's destiny, and is thus enabled to inspire the like courage in others.

Thus united in a common and holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let me bow submissively to the Divine will, and reverently invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father, that as he protected and guided our sires when struggling in a similar cause, so he will enable us to guard safely our altars and our fire-sides, and maintain inviolate the political rights which we inherited.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, March 13th, 1865.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### RALEIGH MARCH 20, 1860.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS, and all those citizens, who are disposed to join, or furnish wagons, and other assistance, are requested to meet this day at 4 o'clock, at Peacock's Drug Store, for organization, and other important business.

## OFFICIAL.

### HEADQUARTERS POST,

Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865.

### GENERAL ORDERS

No. L

1. Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to the Provost Marshal; and will be observed and reported accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post, for officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands.

By order

F. M. PARKER, Col. Comdg' Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

### HEADQUARTERS POST,

Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

### CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments, and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men, except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to report to Smithfield.

By order

F. M. PARKER, Col. Comdg' Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

### HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 17, 1865.

### [Extract.]

### SPECIAL ORDERS

No. 47.

\* \* \* \* \*

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh, under Special Orders, No. 45, Par. W. will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Comdg' Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers have reported.

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.

OBAS. ST. NGELFELLOW,

Mar 18 1865.

Asst. Adj't Gen.</